

The Containers and Cloud-Native Roadshow Developer Track Lab Guide

A hands-on experience for Ops and Dev professionals



DEVELOPER TRACK MODULES

1 OPTIMIZING EXISTING APPLICATIONS

Migrate an existing monolithic Java application from a legacy platform to Red Hat.

Modernize by incrementally refactoring to microservices architecture and modern Java platform

2 DEBUGGING, MONITORING AND CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

Debug, instrument and monitor a modern microservice application.

Deploy continuously using Pipelines

3 CONTROL CLOUD NATIVE APPS WITH SERVICE MESH

Gain a deep understanding of app behavior through service mesh instrumentation and visualization

4 ADVANCED CLOUD NATIVE WITH EVENT-DRIVEN SERVERLESS

Dynamically respond to events and scale applications using powerful Kubernetes constructs

OpenShift Concepts

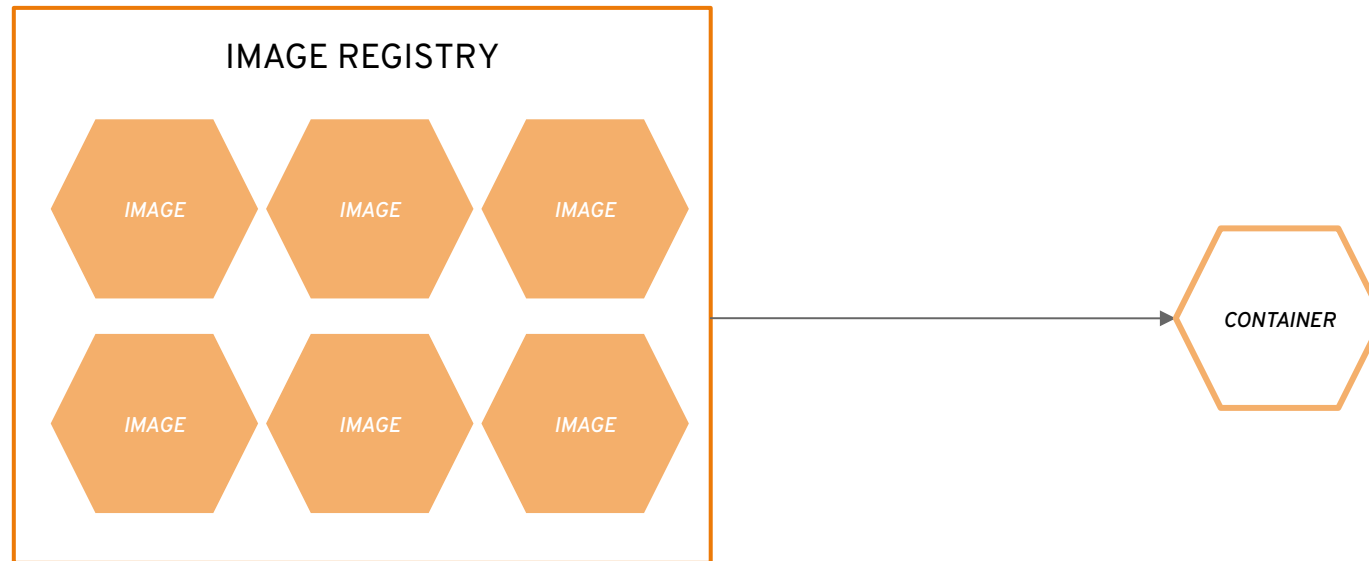
a container is the smallest compute unit



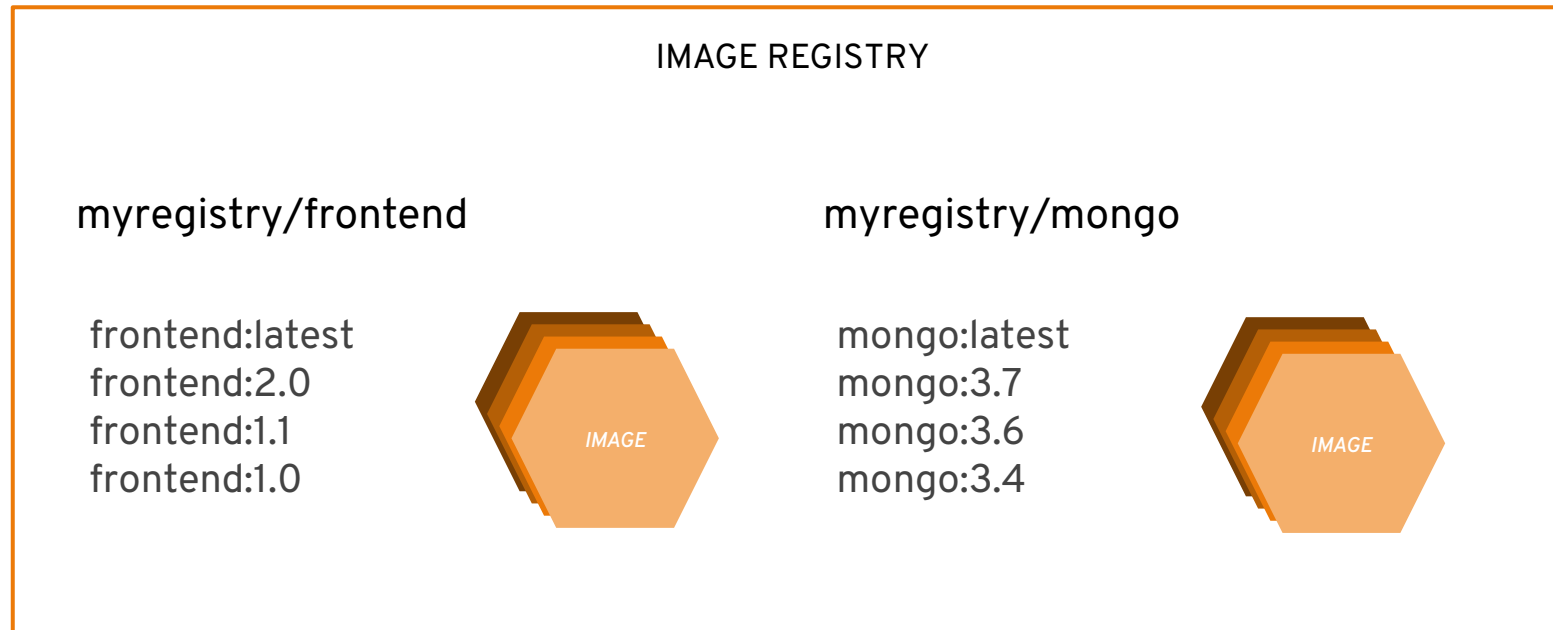
containers are created from container images



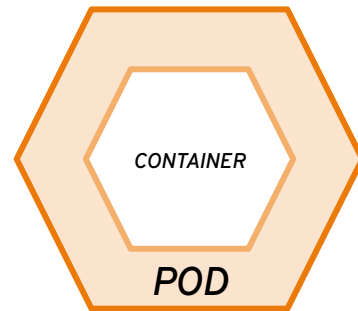
container images are stored in an image registry



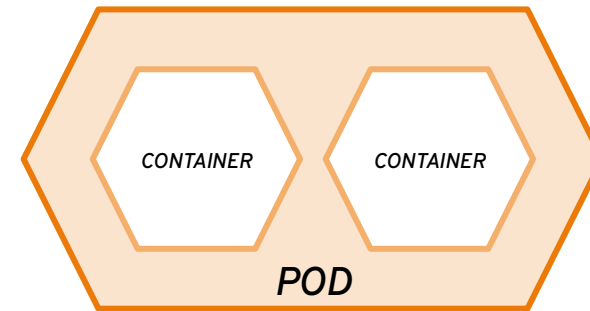
an image repository contains all versions of an image in the image registry



containers are wrapped in pods which are units of deployment and management

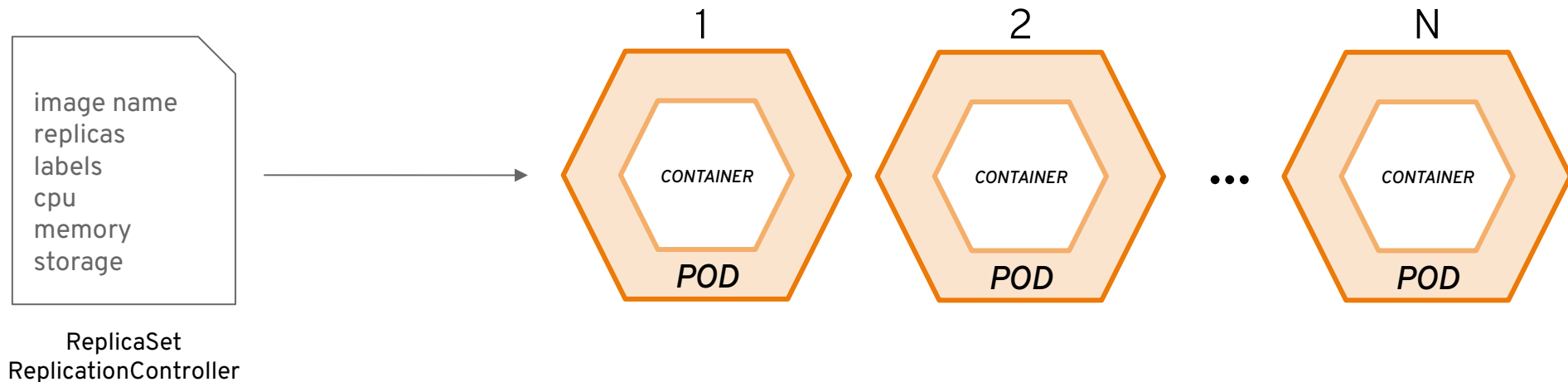


10.140.4.44

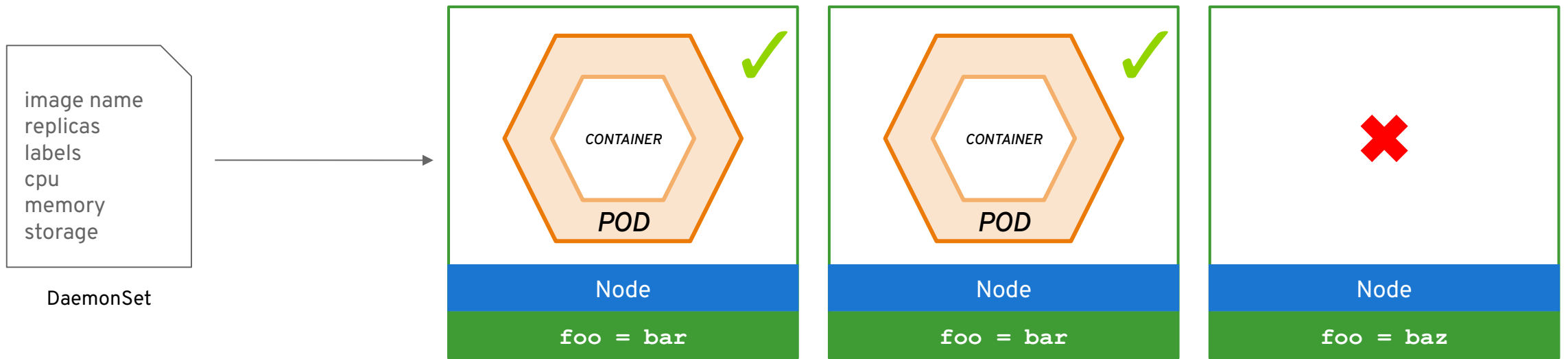


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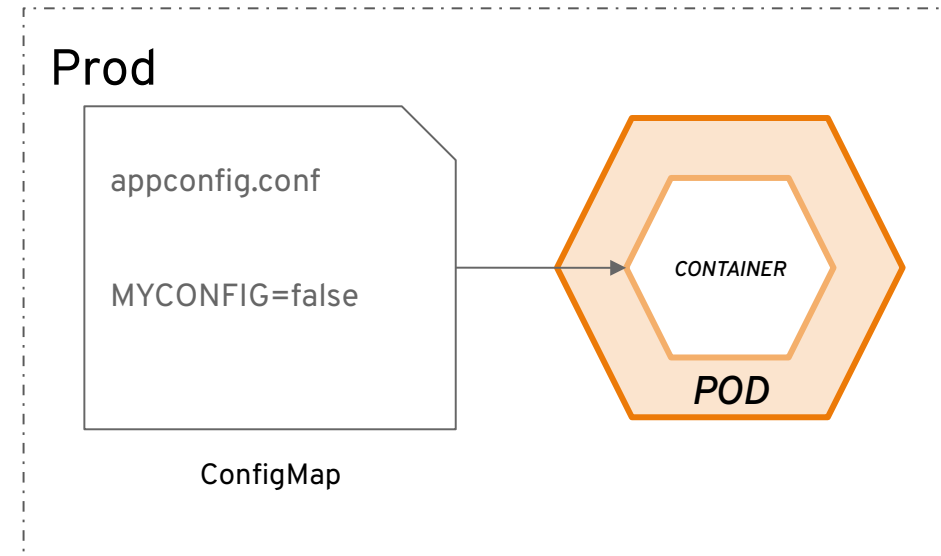
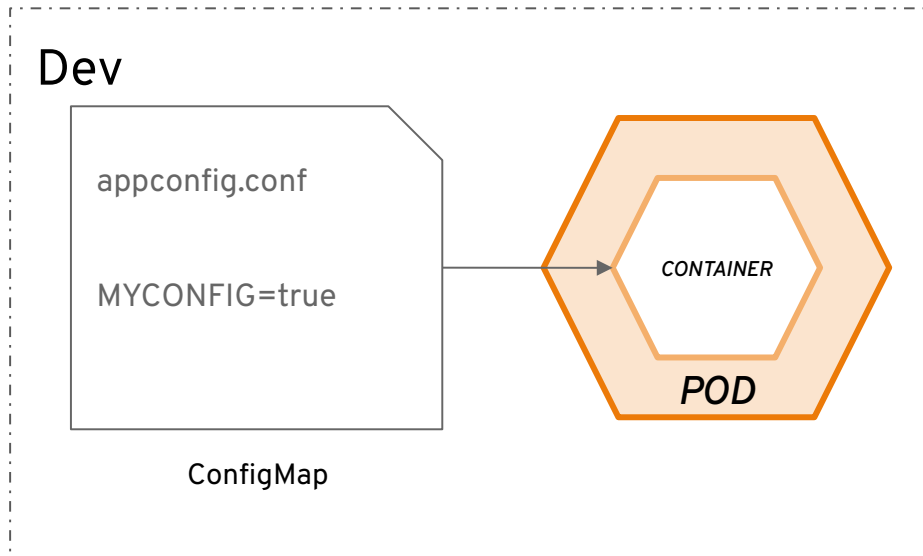
ReplicationControllers & ReplicaSets ensure a specified number of pods are running at any given time



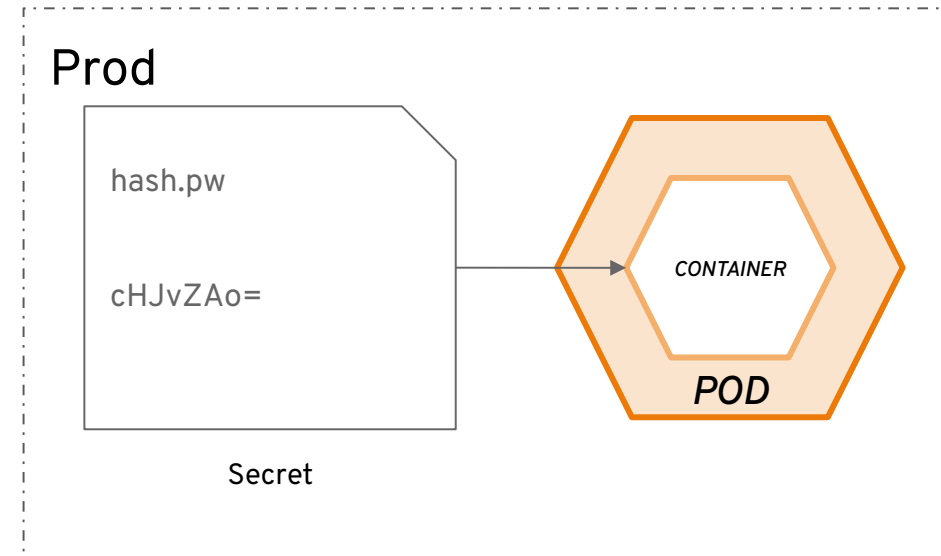
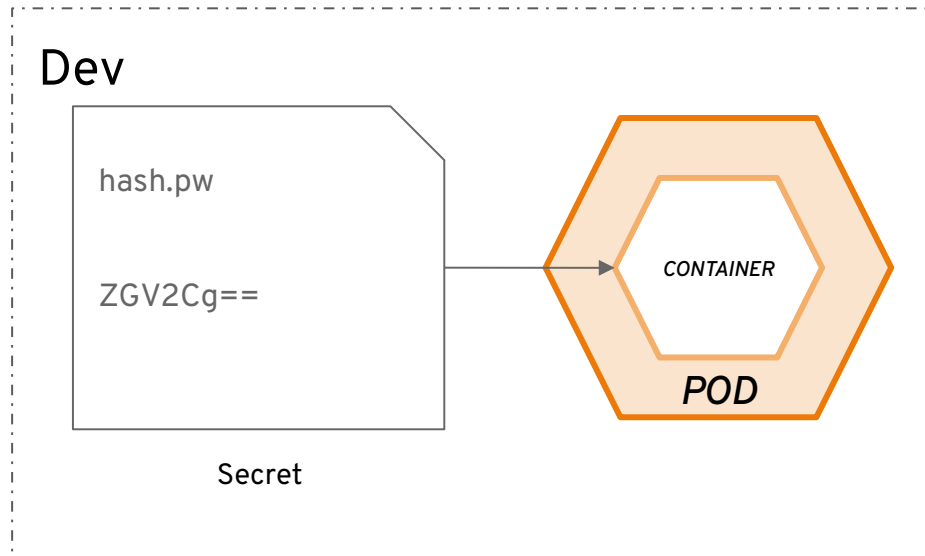
a daemonset ensures that all (or some) nodes run a copy of a pod



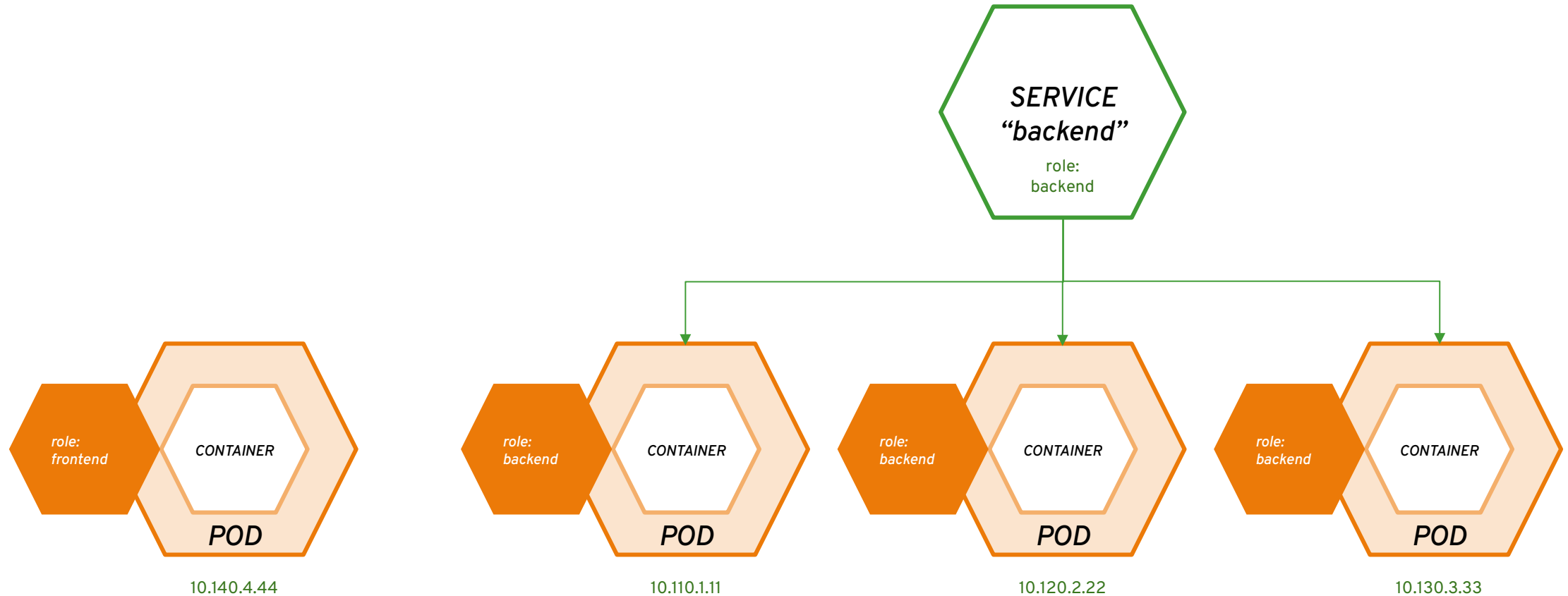
configmaps allow you to decouple configuration artifacts from image content



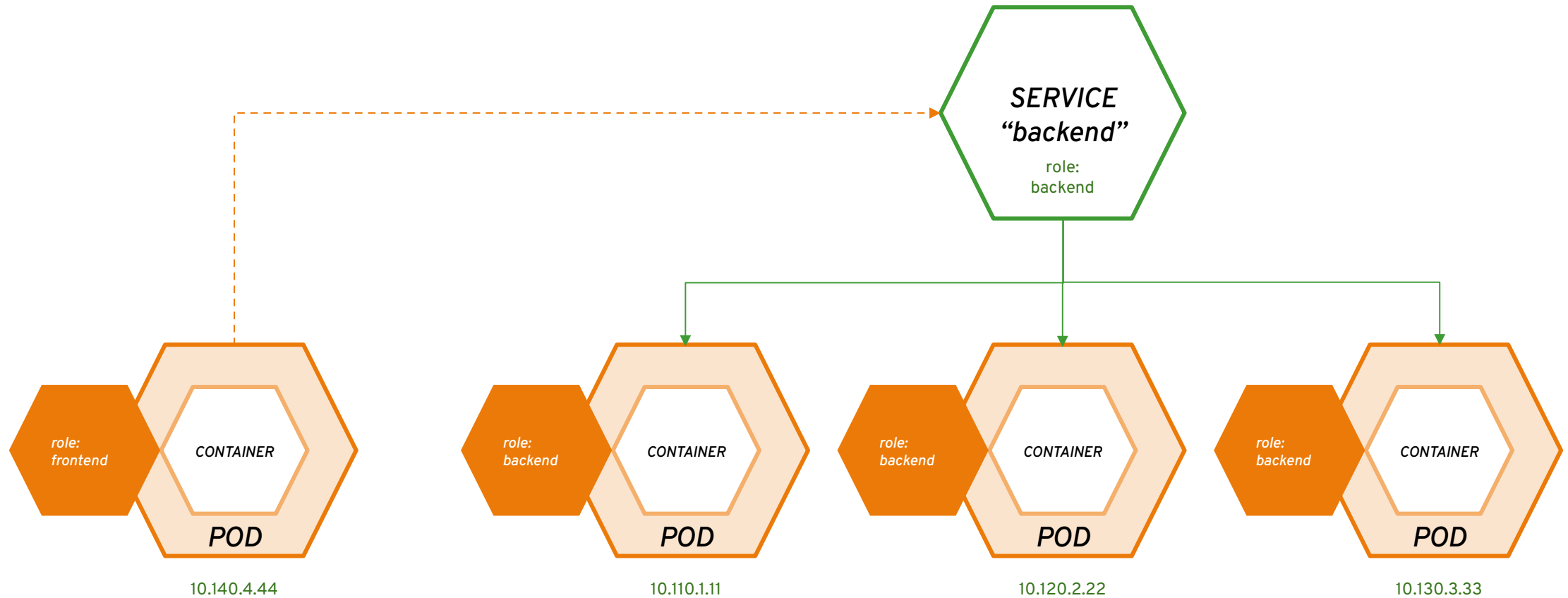
`secrets` provide a mechanism to hold sensitive information such as passwords



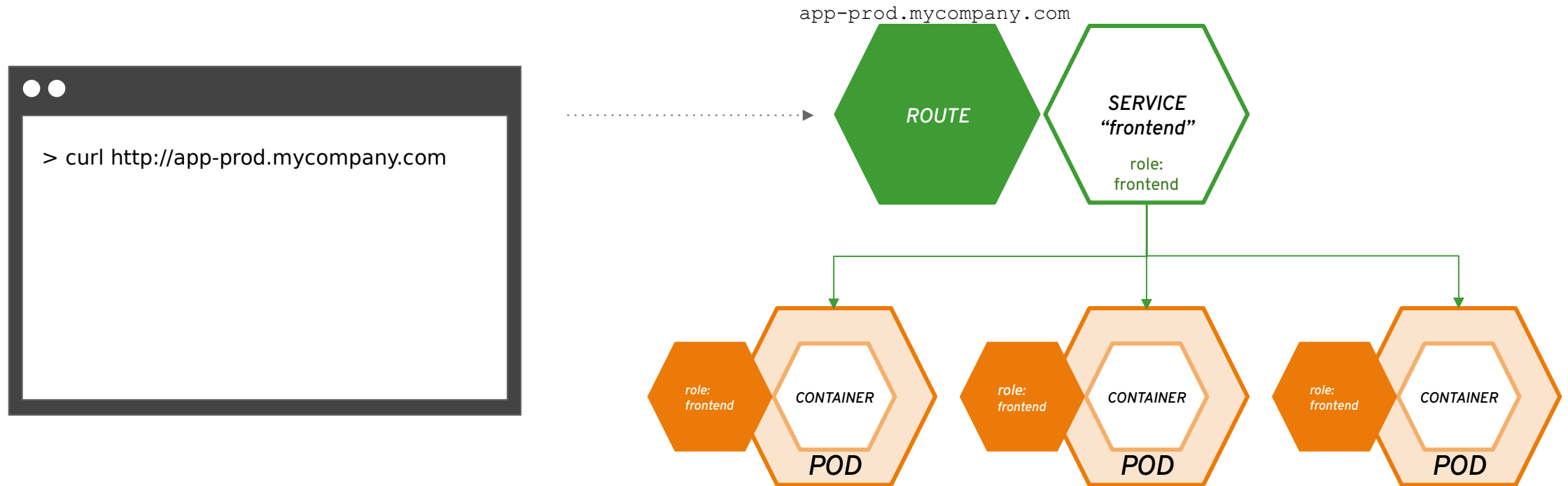
services provide internal load-balancing and service discovery across pods



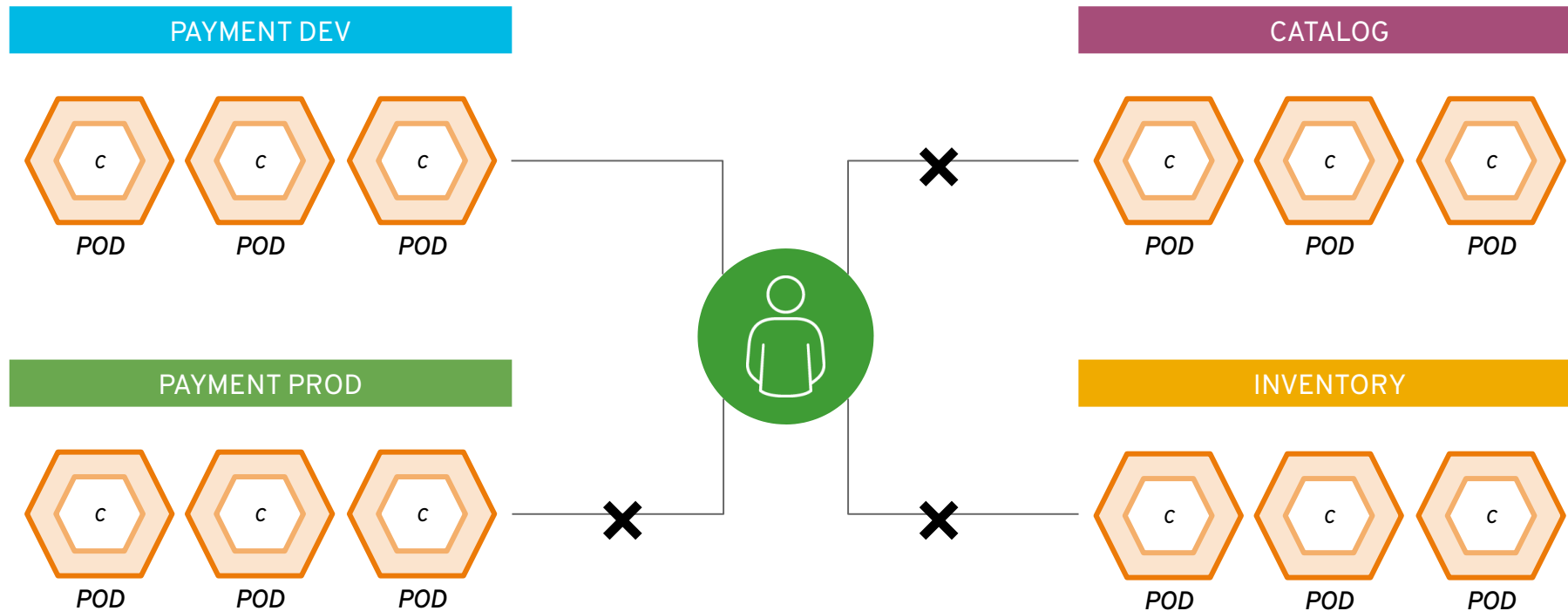
apps can talk to each other via services

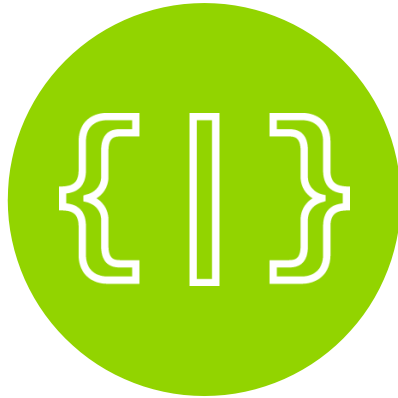


routes make services accessible to clients outside the environment via real-world urls



projects isolate apps across environments, teams, groups and departments





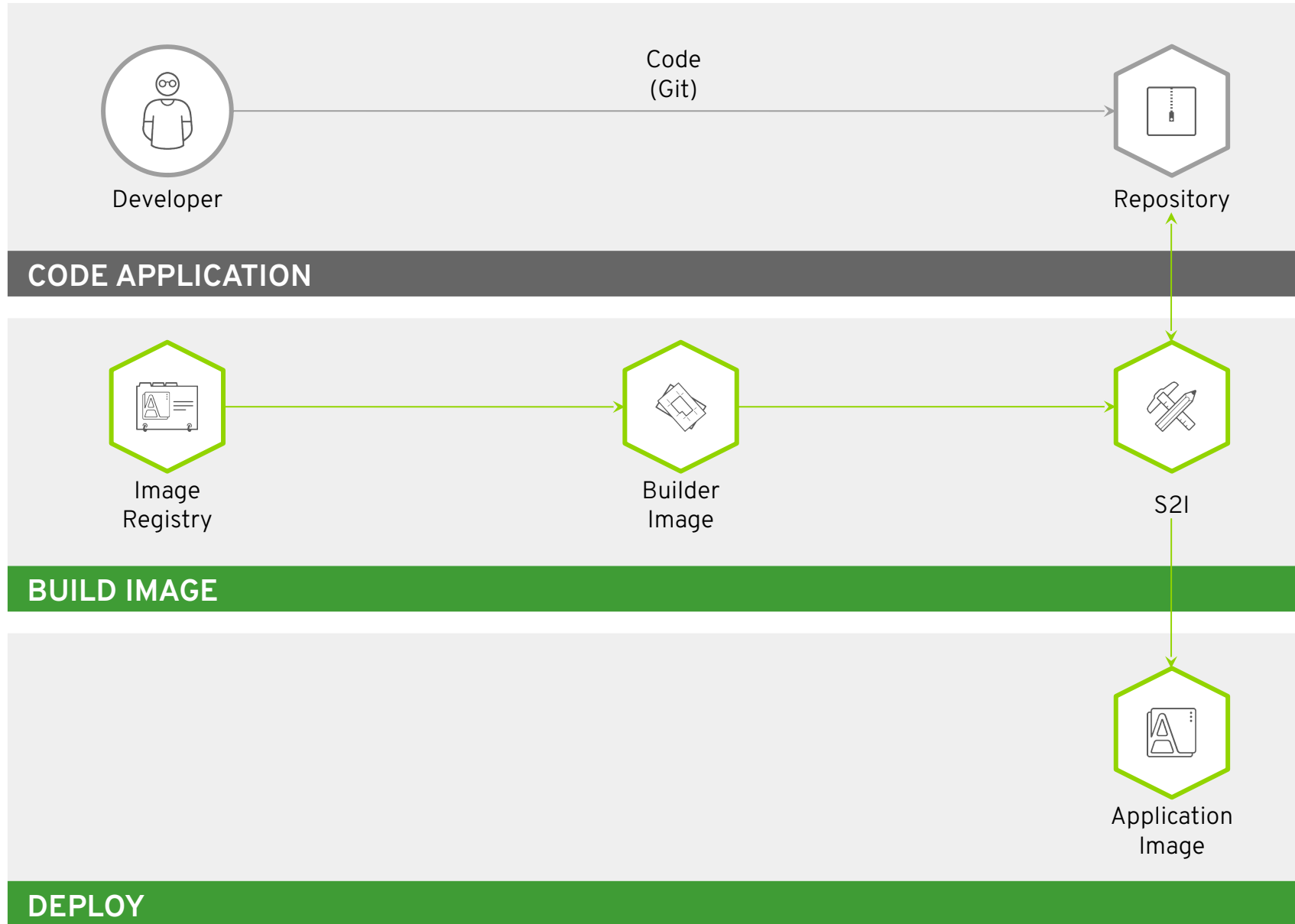
**DEPLOY YOUR
SOURCE CODE**



**DEPLOY YOUR
APP BINARY**



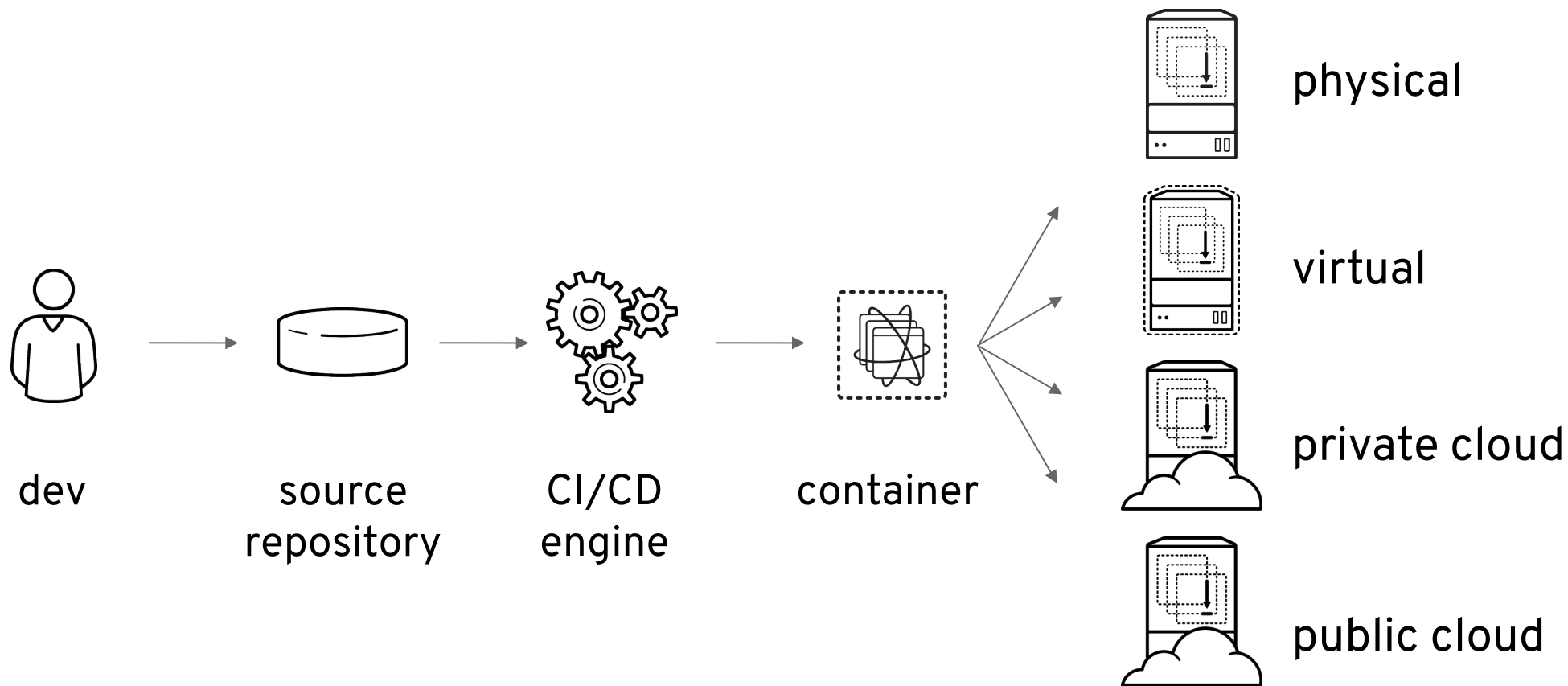
**DEPLOY YOUR
CONTAINER IMAGE**



Module: Optimizing Existing Applications

Module: Debugging, Monitoring and Continuous Delivery

DEPLOYMENT PIPELINES



OPENSIFT PIPELINES

Jenkins is still the most used CI/CD platform in enterprises and can be used from inside OpenShift.

An intuitive pipeline visualization makes it simple for users to see how builds are progressing.

The full Jenkins UI is also available.

The screenshot displays the OpenShift console interface for a Jenkins pipeline. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: Workloads, Networking, Storage, Builds (selected), Build Configs, Image Streams, Monitoring, Compute, and Administration. The main content area shows the 'tasks-pipeline-1' build details. At the top, there are tabs for Overview (selected), YAML, Environment, Logs, and Events. Below the tabs is a 'Build Overview' section with a horizontal pipeline visualization. The pipeline consists of six stages: Build App (6 minutes ago), Test (5 minutes ago), Code Analysis (5 minutes ago), Archive App (5 minutes ago), Build Image (5 minutes ago), and Deploy DEV (2 minutes ago). Each stage is represented by a green line with a checkmark. Below the pipeline, there is a 'Build 1' entry (8 minutes ago) with a 'View Logs' link. A 'Promote to ST...' button is also visible, with an 'Input Required' warning. At the bottom, a table provides metadata for the pipeline:

NAME	STATUS
tasks-pipeline-1	Running
NAMESPACE	TYPE
NS cicc-smx	JenkinsPipeline

OPENSIFT PIPELINES

CONFIDENTIAL Designator

- CI/CD workflow via **Jenkins**
- Pipelines are started, monitored, and managed similar to other builds
- Auto-provisioning of Jenkins server
- On-demand Jenkins slaves
- Embedded Jenkinsfile or in Git repo

```
pipeline {
  agent {
    label 'maven'
  }
  stages {
    stage('build app') {
      steps {
        git url: 'https://git/app.git'
        sh "mvn package"
      }
    }
    stage('build image') {
      steps {
        script {
          openshift.withCluster() {
            openshift.startBuild("...")
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

OPENSIFT PIPELINES CI/CD PLATFORM

CONFIDENTIAL Designator

Next-gen Kubernetes CI/CD pipeline that works for containers (including serverless).

Based on the Tekton project (which was spun out of the Knative Pipelines project) started by Google, Red Hat and others.

The screenshot displays the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines console interface. At the top, the header shows the Red Hat OpenShift logo and the user role 'Administrator'. The main content area is titled 'XYZ Name' and 'Project: Default'. A summary bar indicates 2 items, with 0 Pending, 0 Running, 0 Complete, 0 Failed, 0 Error, and 0 Cancelled. Below this, a table lists pipeline runs, with one entry 'aa-build-3' in a 'Running' state, started 10 minutes ago, with a duration of 2 minutes and 4 seconds, triggered by a commit. A detailed view of this pipeline run shows a sequence of steps: 'input info', 'build-name (30s)', 'Test-st... (6s)', 'Code a... (13s)', 'Image b... (0s)', and 'DeployTo... (0s)'. A terminal window at the bottom shows the execution logs, including package installation and a successful 'Hello, world' test.

```
Downloading six-1.11.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Building wheels for collected packages: tornado, configparser
Running setup.py bdist_wheel for tornado: started
Running setup.py bdist_wheel for tornado: finished with status 'done'
Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/0c/21/02/8cdc6a381450df92b449ea7c57be653dd7aa80ba42c716212c
Running setup.py bdist_wheel for configparser: started
Running setup.py bdist_wheel for configparser: finished with status 'done'
Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/1c/bd/b4/277af3f6c40645661b4cd1c21df26aca0f2e1e9714a1d4cda8
Successfully built tornado configparser
Installing collected packages: six, singledispatch, certifi, backports-abc, tornado, enum34, configparser, mccabe, pyflakes, pycodestyle, flake8
Found existing installation: six 1.8.0
Uninstalling six-1.8.0:
  Successfully uninstalled six-1.8.0
Successfully installed backports-abc-0.5 certifi-2017.11.5 configparser-3.5.0 enum34-1.1.6 flake8-3.5.0 mccabe-0.6.1 pycodestyle-2.3.1 pyflakes-1.6.0
singledispatch-3.4.0.3 six-1.11.0 tornado-4.5.3
$ python -c 'print("Hello, world")'
Hello, world
Job succeeded
```


OpenShift Application Monitoring



Metrics collection and storage via Prometheus, an open-source monitoring system time series database.



Alerting/notification via Prometheus' Alertmanager, an open-source tool that handles alerts send by Prometheus.



Metrics visualization via Grafana, the leading metrics visualization technology.

LAB INSTRUCTIONS

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- If things get weird, just reload browser page
- Turn off VPN (we use websockets extensively), pause AdBlock for the lab domain (there are no ads)
- To recreate the lab locally, visit
github.com/RedHat-Middleware-Workshops/cloud-native-workshop-v2-infra
- Everyone should have their own unique logins, e.g.: user45 / r3dh4t1!

Get Started at: www.consol.de/roadshow

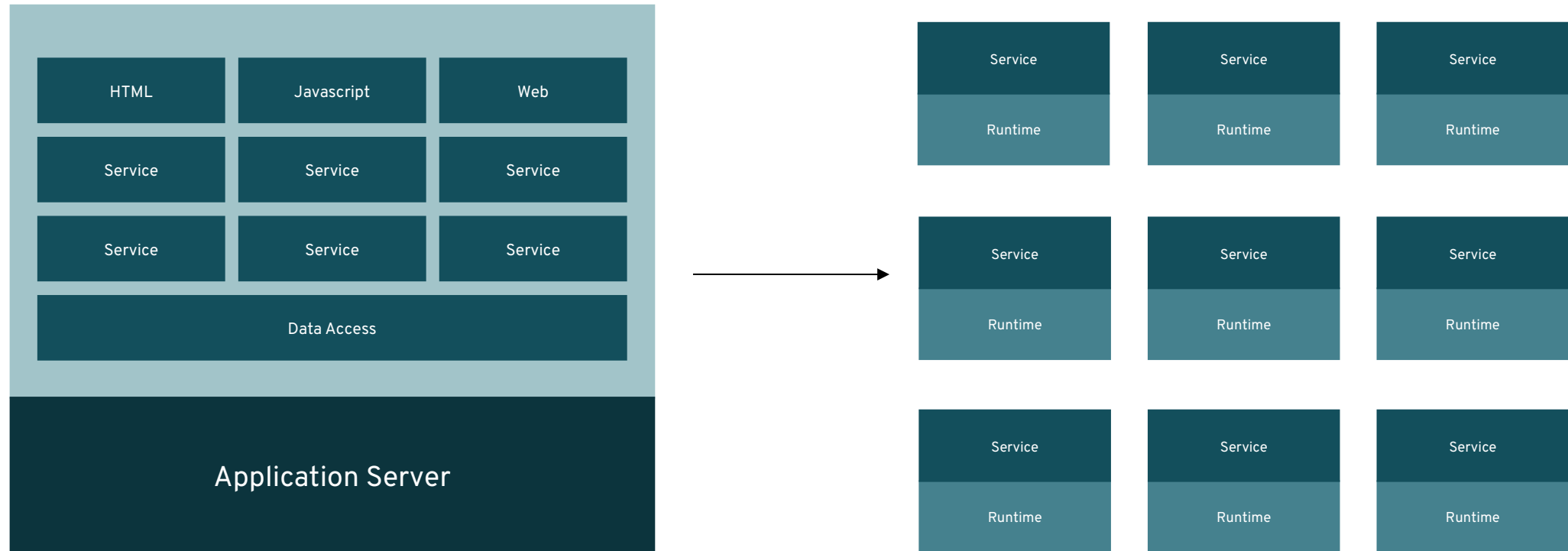
Credentials: userXX / r3dh4t1!

If you get stuck, raise hand

Control Cloud Native Apps With Service Mesh

MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURE

DISTRIBUTED



DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING CHALLENGES

Fallacies of Distributed Computing

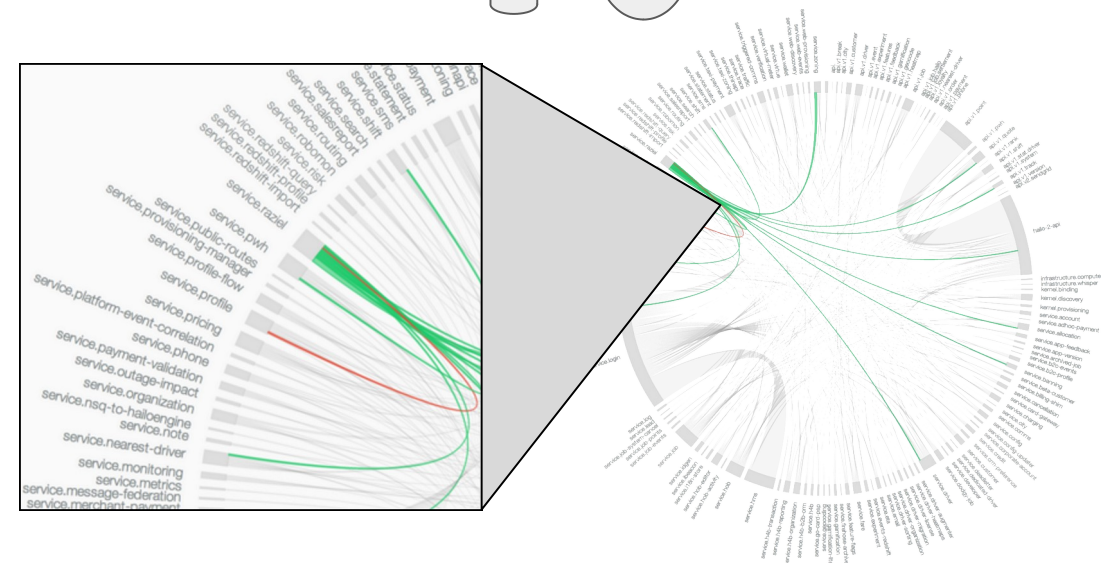
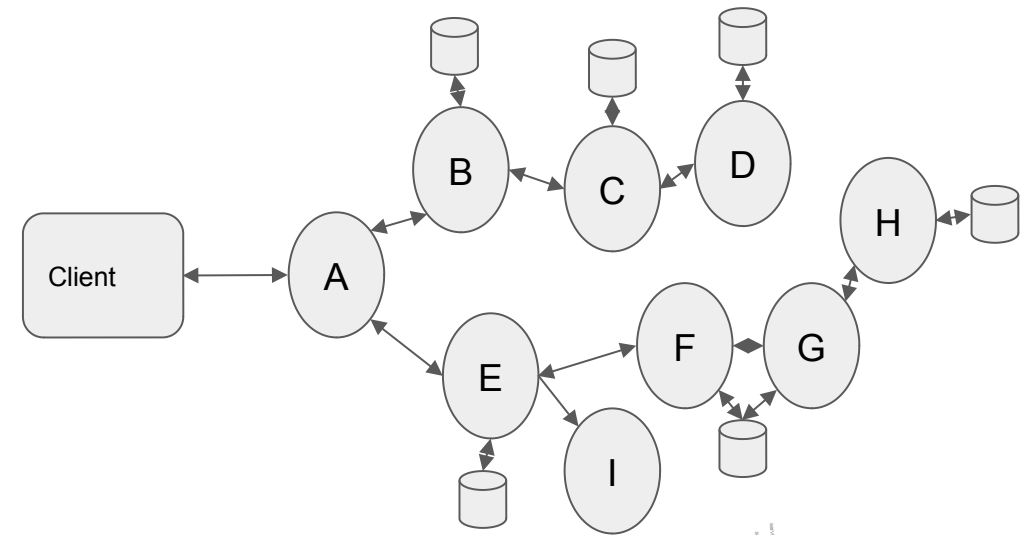
- The network is reliable.
- Latency is zero.
- Bandwidth is infinite.
- The network is secure.
- Topology doesn't change.
- There is one administrator.
- Transport cost is zero.
- The network is homogeneous.

wikipedia.org/wiki/Fallacies_of_distributed_computing

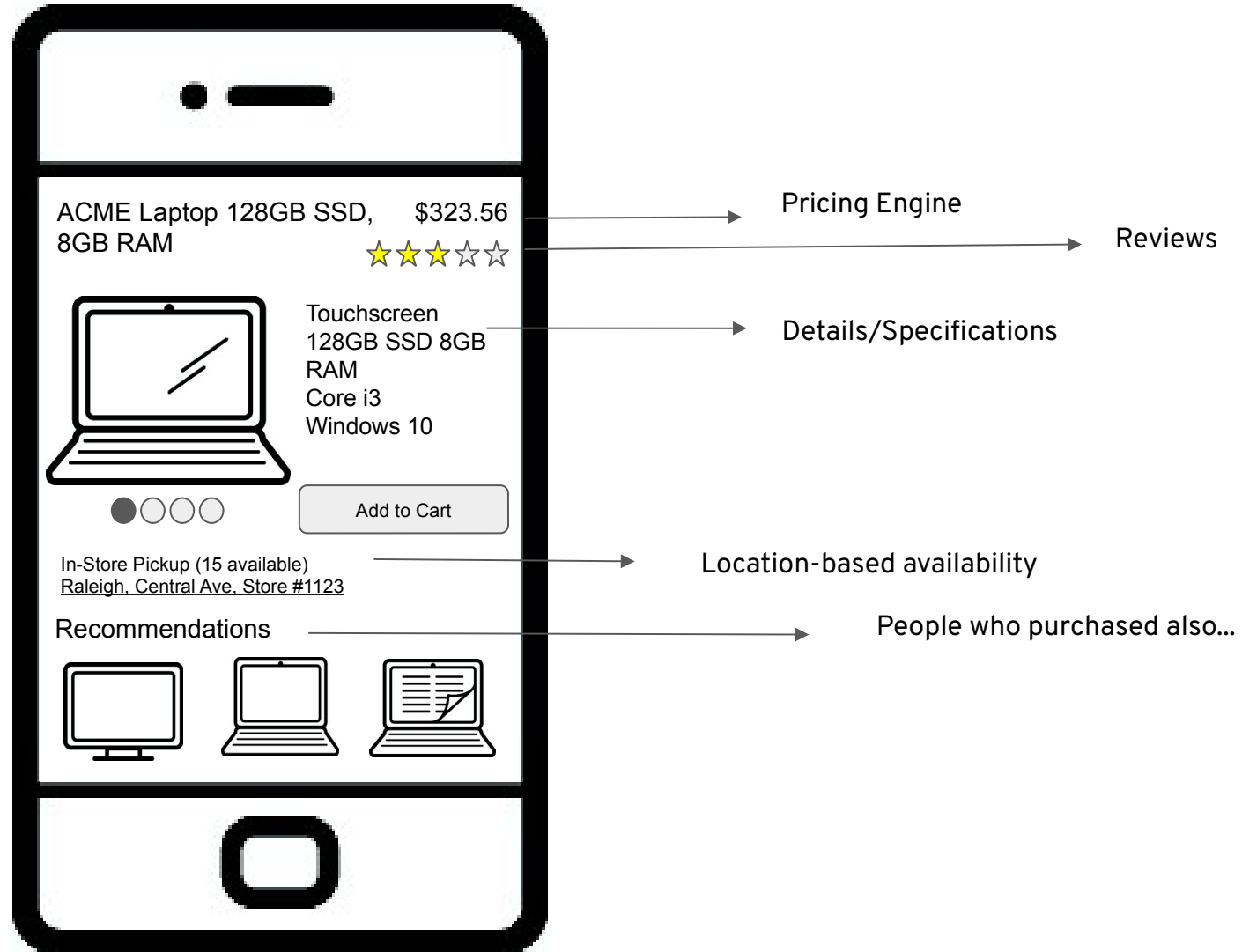
MICROSERVICES ARE HARD

Because applications must deal with

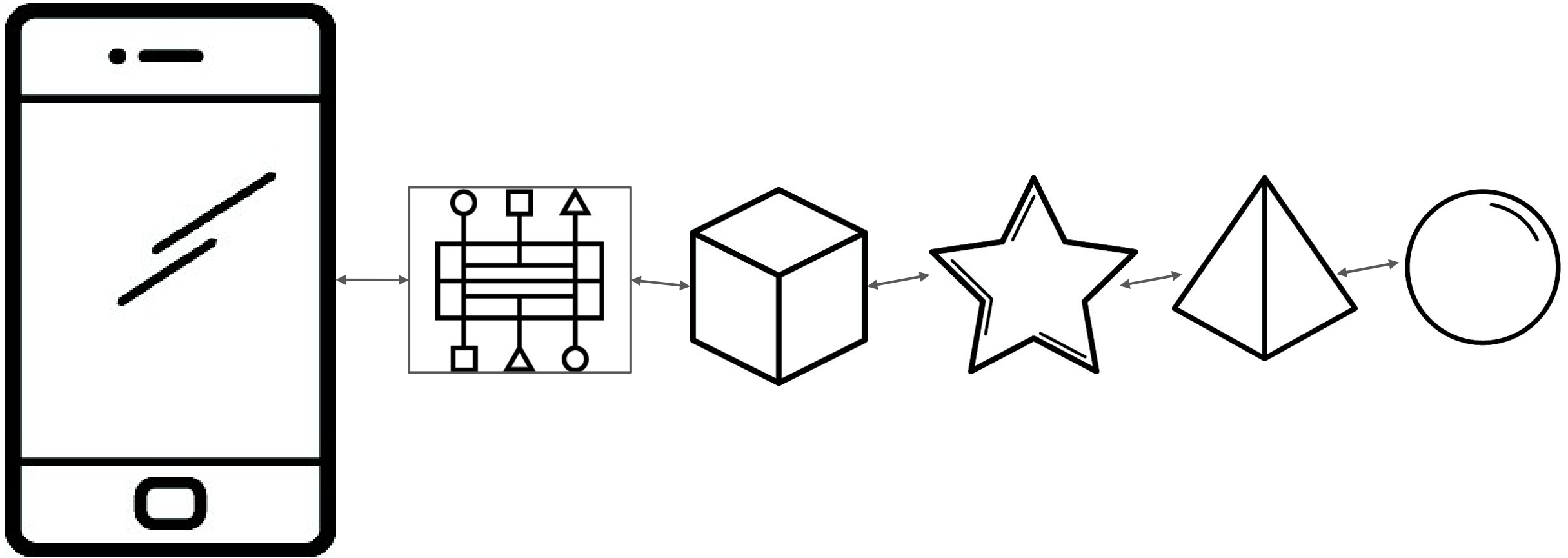
- Unpredictable failures
- End-to-end application correctness
- System degradation
- Topology changes
- Elastic/ephemeral/transient resources
- Distributed logs
- The fallacies of distributed computing



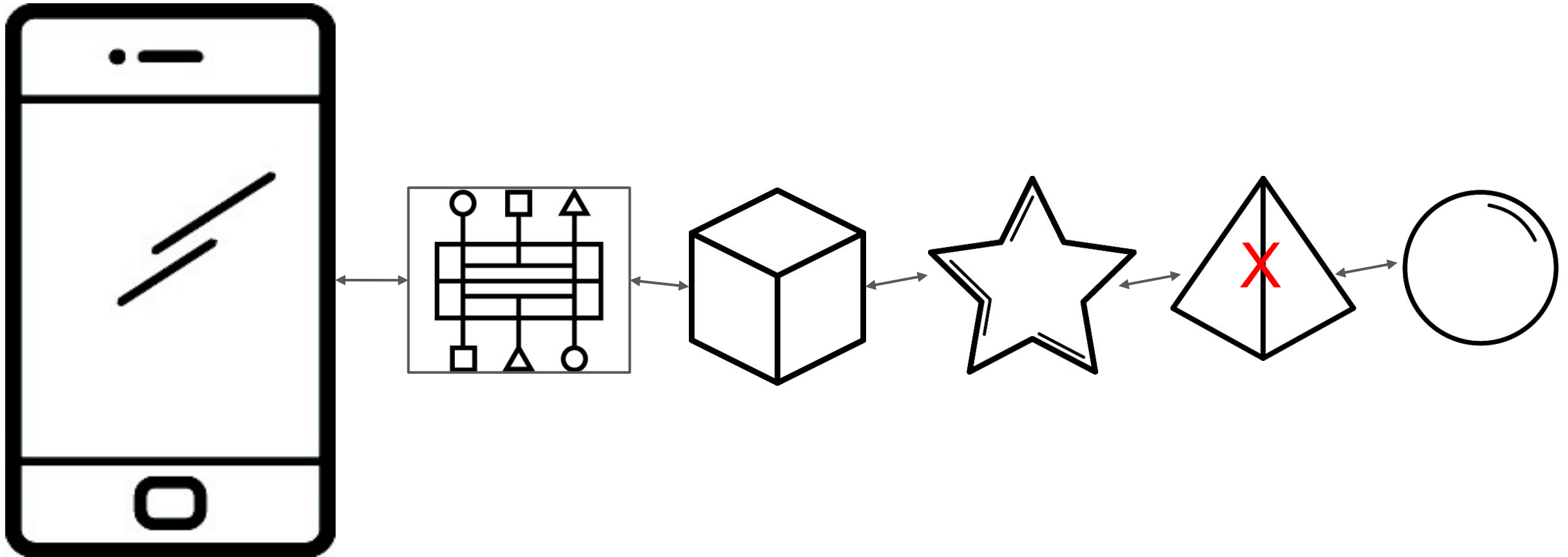
AN EXAMPLE



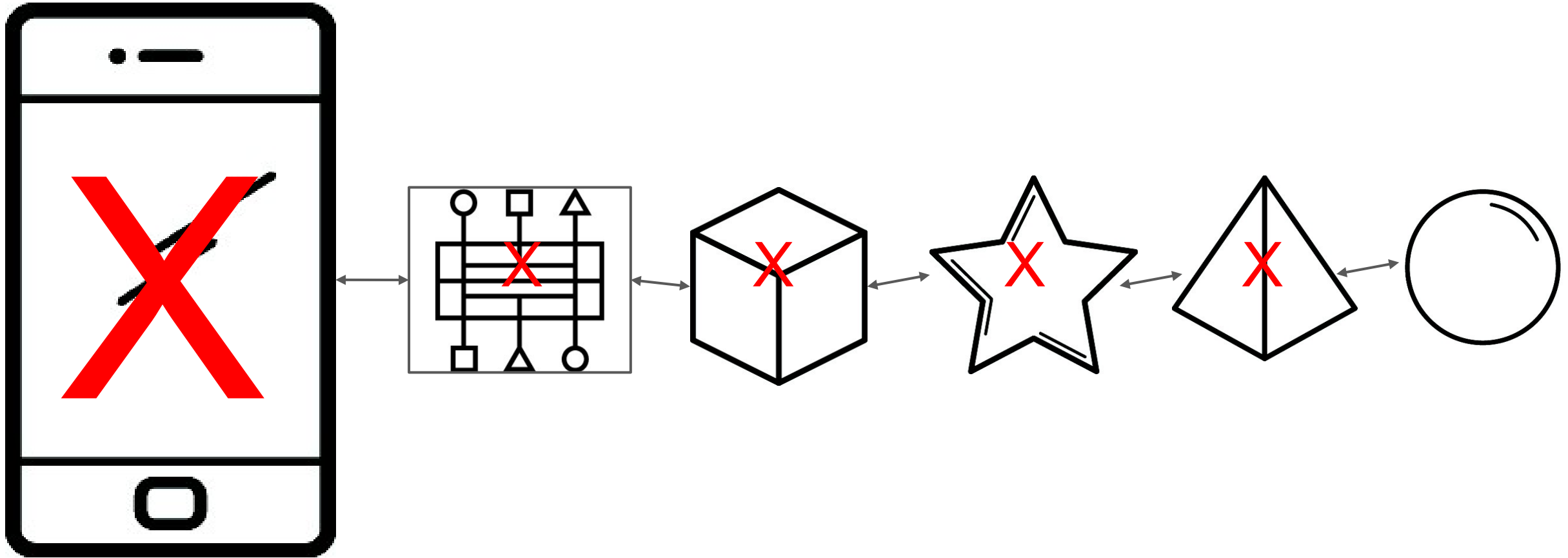
CHAINING



CHAINING (FAILURE)



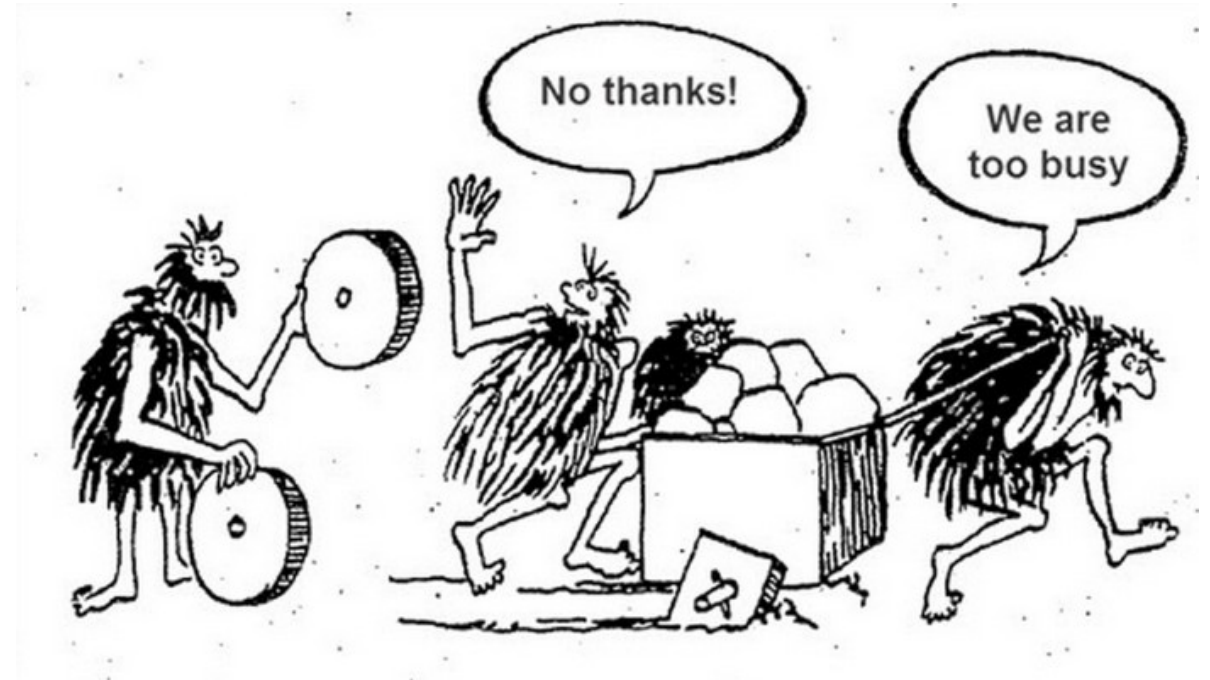
CHAINING (CASCADING FAILURE)



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

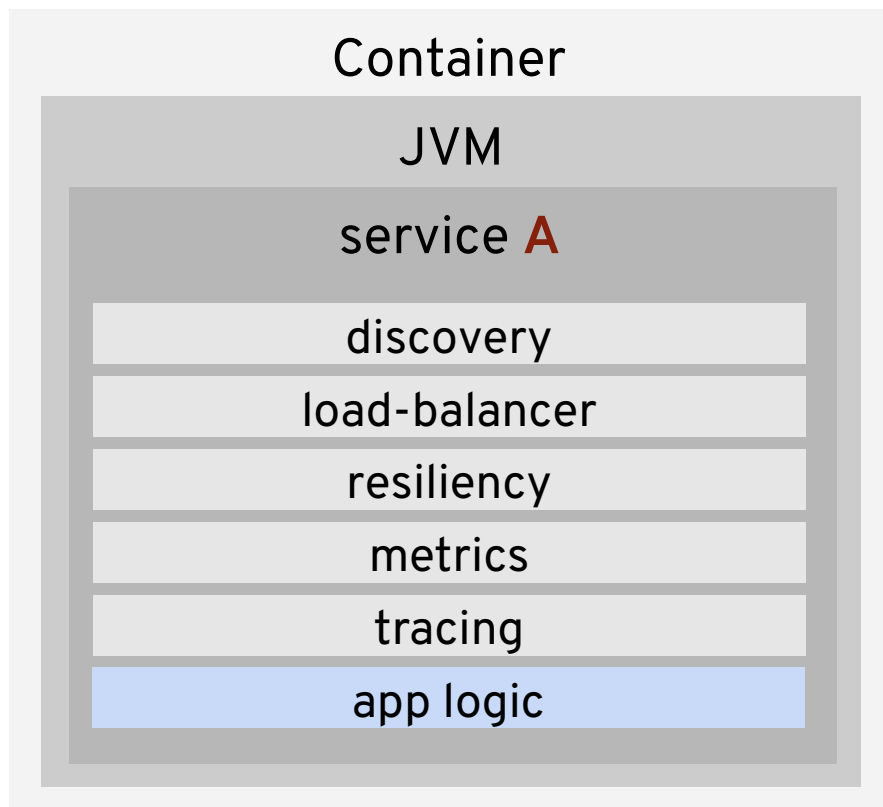
Have your developers do this:

- Circuit Breaking
- Bulkheading
- Timeouts/Retries
- Service Discovery
- Load Balancing
- Traffic Control



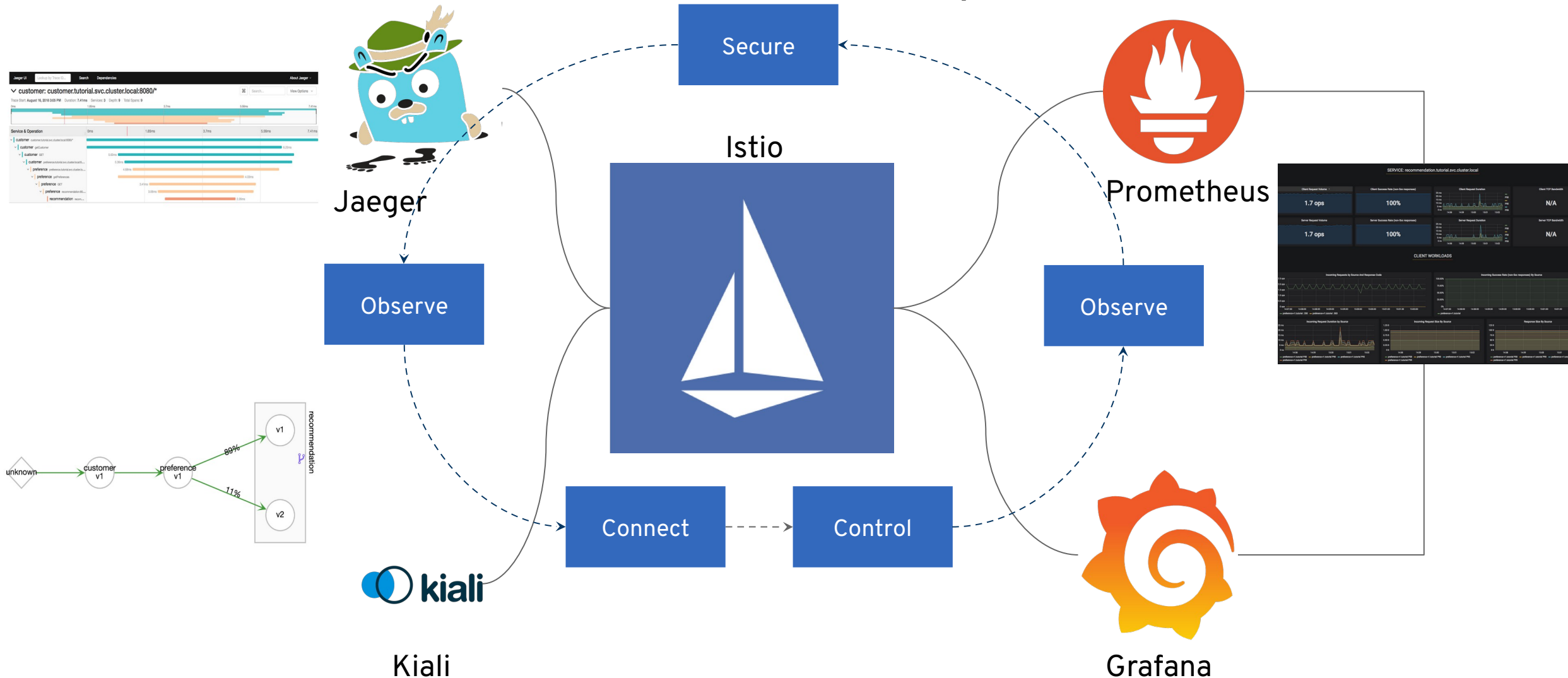
NETFLIX

OSS



Need a library to support each language/framework combination

Service Mesh Ecosystem



Enhanced Visualization of Cluster Traffic With Kiali

Visualization of what
Matters most:

- Application Topology
- Traffic throughput
- Error Rates
- Service Latency
- Service Versioning

Namespace: default

Graph [?](#)

Versioned app graph | No edge labels | Display | Find... | Hide... | ?

Last 1m | Every 15s | [↻](#)

Namespace: default
applications, services, workloads

Current Graph:
7 apps
4 services
11 edges

HTTP Traffic (requests per second):

Total	%Success	%Error
422.82	100.00	0.00

HTTP - Total Request Traffic min / max:
RPS: 408.19 / 427.93, %Error 0.00 / 0.00

TCP - Total Traffic - min / max:
ⓘ Not enough traffic to generate chart.

Graph Legend

Node Shapes	Node Colors	Node Background	Edges	Traffic Animations	Node Badges
○ Workload	○ Warning	⚙ External Namespace	→ 20% Error	—○ Normal Request	⚡ Circuit Breaker
□ App	○ Error	🔒 Restricted Namespace	→ 0.1 - 20% Error	—◇ Failed Request	🛑 Missing Sidecar
◇ Unknown Source	○ Unused (no traffic yet)		→ 0.1% Error	—TCP TCP Traffic	🛡 Virtual Services
△ Service			→ TCP Connection		
🔑 Service Entry			→ Idle		
			→ mTLS (badge)		

GOAL FOR LAB

In this lab you will learn:

- How to deploy apps into the **OpenShift Service Mesh**
- How to generate and visualize **deep metrics** for apps with **Kiali** console
- How to **alter routing** dynamically
- How to **inject faults** for testing
- How to do **rate limiting**
- How the mesh implements **circuit breaking** and **distributed tracing**

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Thank you

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